

# Licking Valley Courier

Subscription, \$1.50 a year

Devoted to the Advancement of the Better Things for Morgan County and West Liberty

Always in Advance

VOLUME 24, NO. 6

WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1933

WHOLE NUMBER 1199

## Relief In Sight

The first streak of dawn appeared on the horizon for final success of a relief program when Congressman at Large from Kentucky John Young Brown secured a concession from the national relief administrator, Henry L. Hopkins, to meet at the ratio of 2 to 1 such relief money as the special session of the legislature could raise at the rate of \$250,000 per month for the next 12 months.

A group of legislators who have supported first a sales tax, then a gross receipts tax, have now shifted to a consumers' tax—all different names for the same thing; and this group has been so persistent in their demand to raise the money in this way that there is no immediate prospect of adjournment.

A tax on sales, a tax of \$1.25 per barrel on beer, and a 50 cents a gallon tax on whisky are the measures recommended by a committee of the house to formulate a compromise program.

No tax is popular any time, and it is often destructive. How a tax on the necessities of life can be borne by Kentucky people who during the last few years have been losing their humble homes at an alarming rate is hard to see, and Kentucky legislators are among those who should have the vision to see the probable result of such action.

We do not believe it will be taken. We believe the tax will be collected from beer, from whisky, and probably such other things as people can live without.

## A MATTER OF CONSCIENCE

Kentuckians will vote on the seventh day of November upon the issue as to whether the state shall ratify the amendment to the constitution repealing the national prohibition amendment.

Twenty-five states have already voted upon this issue, and each of the 25 has voted in favor of repeal. Nothing politically seems more certain than that that repeal will be effected this year, but that does not affect the individual's responsibility in casting his or her vote. Each man is the keeper of his own conscience, and if he thinks national prohibition is right, he should support it no matter how strongly the tide is running against it. "The lion stalks thru the forest alone, the jackals go in droves."

People are acting very much like sheep in this question, voting for repeal because that appears to be the popular and inevitably the winning side. We agree there is not much occasion to make a fight for one county or one state when the doom of prohibition is already sealed, but that does not relieve the individual voter's obligation. He has but one conscience to square, and the only way he can square it is to vote as he thinks right, whether he is with the crowd or not.

As for the News, its vote went indirectly toward placing the national prohibition amendment in the constitution, and it will go directly toward keeping it there.

Prohibition has not been all that was hoped for it, but we never have had much patience with people who set out deliberately, and by their own action, to make the law a failure, and then blamed the law instead of themselves. Moreover, we have never become convinced that the repeal of prohibition does not mean the return of the saloon, and those of us who remember the saloon do not want it back.—Elizabethtown News.

## SURPRISE BIRTHDAY PARTY

A party of close relatives arranged and pulled off a successful birthday surprise party on Friday night of last week in commemoration of W. H. Stacy's sixty-seventh birthday at the Stacy home in the west end of town.

Participants in the birthday dinner were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stacy, Mrs. H. B. Toliver and granddaughter, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Stacy, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Stacy, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Stacy and family, Miss Jennie Phillips, and Mr. and Mrs. James Perry. Several presents and a birthday cake with pink and white candles were also in evidence.

## FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK

As you perhaps know, I am a candidate for county court clerk. I will be in this race to win and will appreciate the help of all good citizens. Cripple E. M. Williams will be my chief office deputy. Your support will be appreciated and repaid with faithful service. (Adv.) CECIL F. HUTCHINSON

## WEST LIBERTY SCHOOL NOTES

The juniors will give the following chapel program Friday, Sept. 22:  
Bible reading —Pearl Barber  
Song —audience  
Poem —Woodrow Stamper  
Song—Leon Bradley and Opal Dawson  
Music —Kenneth Wells and Russell Brown

Dialog—Alma Craft and Estelle Davis  
Song—Ruth McKenzie, Helen Price, Lurline Reed, Ella Ruth Childers

The seniors gave the following program last Friday, Sept. 15:  
Devotionals —Rev. Scudder  
Announcements —Dorothy Perry  
Reading —Wyck McKenzie, Ansel Pugett  
Song —audience

Christine Adams is absent from the sophomore room this week on account of illness.

Maxine Ellington is absent from the freshman room this week on account of illness.

The West Liberty basketball boys will play their first game this year Friday night, Sept. 22, with Royalton, at the auditorium here at 7:30 p.m. Admission 10 and 15c.

Mr. Whitt, Mr. Blevins, Miss McClure, Miss Floris Cox, and Mrs. Turner went Saturday to Kentucky Wesleyan college at Winchester and enrolled in courses which will give them credit toward their degrees.

Dr. Trimble of the university of Kentucky met with a number of the teachers of this county last Friday evening and organized two classes in political science. The enrollment has not been entirely completed, but if the necessary number of students enroll in each of these two courses, Dr. Trimble will meet them every Friday afternoon and evening until the courses have been completed.

Joe Caudill was absent Monday on account of illness.

James Hensely entered the second grade Monday.

Chas. Gevedon has been absent on account of illness.

Goldie Patrick has been absent on account of illness.

Jean Hensely and Cortis McKenzie have entered the third grade.

The pupils of Miss Keeton's room are using a fine little newspaper called "My Weekly Reader." You parents ask your children the news of the day. We use them as silent readers. Each week we get a new one, giving the current news in language the fourth and fifth grades can read and understand.

## ROADS FOR RELIEF

As one travels by automobile over the state of Kentucky one can but marvel at the progress which has been made in recent years in the building of improved highways. Sections of the state that were isolated six years ago are now accessible by motor car. Although Kentucky was slow to start the building of a modern highway system, few states have made greater progress in recent years in this important phase of progress.

As evidence of the fact that road building is continuing unabated, adding miles and miles to the state's completed road mileage, attention is called to the fact that there is now under construction 1,007 miles of road in varying stages of improvement.

The road mileage now taken over by the state highway department for maintenance totals 6,247 miles. On April 1, 1930 there was under maintenance 4,477 miles of road.

Road construction and maintenance is giving employment to 10,950 men in the state. It is estimated that those employed, together with their dependents total more than 45,000 persons, whose daily bread is being provided as result of an opportunity to work created by highway construction.

This fact suggests the wisdom of federal relief authorities in specifying that a considerable sum of the public works money be spent for road building. It is said that no other type of public works provides for employment of such great numbers as highway work. Certainly road building provides a more generally useful improvement which will be used by more people, serves a greater public good any other phase of public work.

## Kentucky Farm Loans

How much money can a farmer borrow from the federal land bank? What is the interest rate? Where can one write for information? These and many other questions are being asked by Kentucky farmers and bankers as work is progressing to refinance, thru the federal land bank of Louisville, many farm loans now held by Kentucky bankers.

The emergency farm mortgage act of 1933 authorized the issuance by the federal land banks of two billion dollars of four percent bonds, the interest of which is guaranteed by the United States. During the next two years this money is to be loaned to farmers at four and one half percent interest, thru national farm loan associations, and at five percent when the loans are made direct to farmers in territories where there are no associations.

Thomas E. Johnson, Elkton banker, who has been designated to act as contact man between the state banking department, the commercial banks of Kentucky, and the federal land bank of Louisville, in an effort to speed up farm loan refinancing in this state, has answered several questions regarding federal farm loans for this newspaper. Here are the questions and answers.

Q—Will there be payments on the principal in addition to the interest?

A—If a borrower is not in default with respect to any covenant in his mortgage, that is, if his taxes and interest are paid and his insurance maintained, he will not be required to pay on the principal of his loan during the first three years. He may, however, make payments on the principal if he wishes to do so.

Q—Are funds provided for loans on second mortgage and chattel security?

A—Congress provides that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

should furnish the land bank commissioner with two hundred million dollars to be loaned on farm real estate and personal property including crops of the farmer. If on real estate only, such loans may be made on regular land bank terms, but if personal property is included the term of loan cannot exceed thirteen years including the first three years when no payment on the principal may be required.

Q—How much can an individual farmer borrow under these two plans?

A—He may borrow from a federal land bank an amount not exceeding fifty percent of the normal value of his land and twenty percent of the value to the farm of the permanent insured improvements, and not exceeding \$50,000; from the land bank commissioner he may borrow not more than seventy-five percent of the normal value of the property including all prior liens and not exceeding \$5,000. The interest rate to be five percent. Of course the farmer's ability to make

the payments on his loans, if given normal prices, must be taken into consideration in determining the amount to be loaned.

Q—On what basis is the farm land being appraised?

A—The federal farm loan act provides that in making the appraisal the value of the land for agricultural purposes shall be the basis of appraisal and the earning power of the land shall be a principal factor.

Q—How do the appraisers estimate the earning power of the land?

A—They estimate what the land will produce in terms of crops, livestock, and livestock products common to the farm and community, and what such products would be worth at normal prices.

Q—What is meant by normal prices?

A—The prices of 1909 to 1914 have been adopted as representing a stable and normal period of agriculture, with the exception that for tobacco the normal price is defined as the average of the period 1919 to 1929. The appraisal force in Kentucky has to be expanded very rapidly to meet the present flood of applications and some mistakes are bound to be made, but every effort is being made to give the farmer a fair appraisal.

Q—How does a farmer proceed to get his indebtedness refinanced under these plans?

A—The farmer should get in touch with the secretary-treasurer of the national farm loan association in his territory, who will be prepared to give him advice and help him in making out his application. The local banker or the county agent should be able to put the farmer in touch with the local secretary-treasurer, or he may write the federal land bank at Louisville.

Q—If the farmer's indebtedness exceeds the amount he can expect to get under an appraisal of his property, is there anything he can do then?

A—The law provides that a commissioner's loan cannot be granted unless it clears up the entire indebtedness of the farmer, it having been felt that unless the farmer had 25 percent equity in his farm, his chances of working out were very remote. Frequently, however, the creditors of a heavily involved farmer, in order to get cash at once, are willing to accept less than the face value of the obligations which they hold, but which they might never be able to collect. Any such debt adjustments must be worked out by the farmer and his creditors.

Q—If farmers have other questions about those loans where should they send them?

A—To Federal Land Bank, Louisville, Ky., which serves the fourth federal land bank district, consisting of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, and Ohio.

## PROTECTION FOR DEPOSITORS

If the N.R.A. wants to encourage banks to make more loans to industry it must safeguard the depositors whose money is risked in such transactions, the Christian Century says editorially in a recent issue. To make such a safeguard it must guarantee deposits.

"General Johnson," the Christian Century says, "has complained that the banks are still too inhospitable to prospective borrowers. But in the matter of financing operations under the N.R.A.—the outcome of which Gen. Johnson himself admits is anybody's guess—one must remember that the bankers are custodians of other people's money and must have a reasonable assurance when they make the loans that they are not being generous at their depositors' expense. They have not always remembered it themselves, but that is no reason why they should forget it now. Easier bank credit for concerns under the codes might well be backed by a government guarantee of bank deposits."

## NOTICE OF MEETING

There will be a meeting at the American Legion hall at West Liberty on Thursday, Sept. 21, at 7 p.m., in the interest of the Jr. O. U. A. M. lodge. Everybody who is interested in this order is cordially invited to be present. We hope to be able to organize a Jr. O. U. A. M. lodge here in West Liberty within the next week or so. All you who have already sent in your petition are urged to be present, also all you who have expressed your desire to become a charter member are especially urged to be present.

Hon. J. D. Hunter of Caney, state organizer, and Tolle Meade of Paintsville, who was educated in the Jr. U. A. M. Home, will be here to speak on the good of this great American order.

I have the petitions now of several of the best citizenship of West Liberty, and of course this is the only kind that this great order wants.

All you who are interested be on the spot Thursday night.

Yours for this great cause,  
W. L. MURRAY

## LADIES' AID MEETING

The Ladies' Aid of Cannel City entertained the Missionary Society of West Liberty to a delightful dinner Thursday at the home of Mrs. G. W. Leslie. After luncheon the meeting was called to order by the president of the Ladies' Aid, Mrs. A. C. Carter, and the following program was given: Song, "Jesus Never Fails." The scripture lesson was read by Mrs. Carter. Prayer was offered by Rev. Scudder. Song, "Only Believe." The roll call and financial report was made by Mrs. M. R. Elam. The minutes of the last meeting were read by Mrs. Sallie Minor. Mrs. Carter expressed in fitting words the pleasure the Ladies' Aid felt in having the Missionary Society as the guests of the occasion, and hoped for a continued fellowship between the two societies. Rev. Scudder gave a talk from I Cor. 13:13. He brought out that love is the greatest thing in the world, and unless we love our neighbor as ourselves we are in debt to our neighbor. Mrs. Amelia Kendall and the president of the Missionary Society, Mrs. C. K. Stacy, expressed, in behalf of the society of West Liberty, words of appreciation for the splendid hospitality so graciously rendered by the Ladies' Aid. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in piecing a quilt. Before the meeting adjourned Mrs. Leslie gave a delightful reading, and Mrs. Keeton a solo entitled "Jesus Will."

Present were Mrs. Phil Donovan, Miss Sallie Minor, Mrs. Thos. Davis, Mrs. W. T. Burton, Mrs. Ida Patton, Mrs. Clay Burton, Mrs. Dorsie Peyton, Mrs. A. C. Carter, Mrs. M. R. Elam, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Leslie, Mrs. W. T. Stamper, Mrs. Oscar Arnett, Mrs. Carl Sebastian, Mrs. Clyde Cottle, Miss Lula Allen, Mrs. T. H. Caskey, Mrs. Helen Carpenter, Mrs. J. R. Kendall, Mrs. Henry Cole, Mrs. C. P. Henry, Mrs. W. A. Caskey, Mrs. Curtis Franklin, Mrs. D. R. Keeton, Mrs. Herbert Trayner, Mrs. Cortis K. Stacy, Rev. and Mrs. I. J. Scudder, Marita Ann Trayner, Kenneth Carpenter.

## Disposition Not Included

"When a man tells you he never said anything he's sorry for," said Uncle Eben, "it don't necessarily show he has a good disposition. It only proves dat he's forgetful."

## U. S.-Canadian Comparison

With the same age, area, and natural resources, the wealth and population of United States is twelve times that of Canada.

## NRA Organized

Definite steps to put Morgan county behind the country's national recovery program were taken at a public meeting at the courthouse on Tuesday of this week.

After a very interesting and enlightening talk by Geo. E. Tomlinson of Winchester, who was here representing the state organization, a permanent county organization was effected with officers who are determined to do their part in the work which is to do, Mr. Tomlinson is a manufacturer of lumber and also president of a bank at Winchester. He is a booster for the N.R.A. and fully understands the conditions in connection with the program. Mr. Tomlinson was accompanied here by O. R. Weber, also of Winchester, a representative of the Bell Telephone company.

Bernard E. Whitt was elected General for the Morgan county army. The Compliance Board elected is composed of F. S. Brong, Earl Tredway, L. L. Williams, L. B. Reed, and C. C. Elam. The Colonels appointed by the General are Blaine Nickell, W. L. Murray, and Miss Florence McGuire.

The working forces will be assigned their work at the very earliest date by General Whitt. Everybody is anxious to know his duty and also anxious to do it. Morgan county will have no slackers.

## WARD

John C. Ward died at the home of his son, L. E. Ward, at Pekin, Monday, after an illness of some time. Mr. Ward had passed his three score and ten, and his wife has been dead for some years.

Mr. Ward was an exemplary citizen and will be missed by his community. Funeral services were held at the home by Rev. Harlan Murphy, and burial followed in Ward cemetery near Flat Rock on Wednesday at 9 a.m.

## A DEATH

The death angel claimed the life of Walter Havens Jackson on Sept. 14, 1933, after a short illness. He was born Feb. 22, 1925, and was eight years, six months, and 22 days old. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Jackson, one brother, Harold Cecil, and a host of relatives and friends.

Funeral services were held at Old Grassy church Saturday at 10 o'clock, and burial followed in the Old Grassy cemetery. The sympathy of the entire community and of his little schoolmates is extended to the bereaved family in this hour of sorrow.

A bud has been plucked.  
We know not why,  
But God in His infinite wisdom  
Chose this one.  
It's hard to understand;  
Yet we must be  
Submissive to God's will,  
For He does all things well.

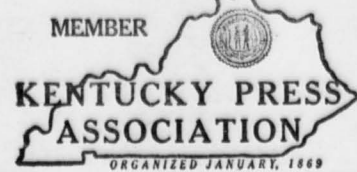
## "STAVEL" SMITH ASSOCIATION

(By Elder R. H. Ferguson)  
The "Stavel" Smith association, Won't you please remember, Comes on Sunday After fourth Saturday in September. For thirty-two years, With a spirit never braver, There has been one moderator, And that is Uncle "Stavel." But W. A. Williams, His assistant all the time, Has preached the introductory With gospel sublime. Then followed by ministers Of different religious names With unabated tenacity Have established a fame. With hospitality unequalled Your friendship to soldier, It has not been confined To our faith and order. The minutes of said memorial, Called an association, Appear in the Courier, Giving due notation. Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Fannin Are secretaries now; It would be a base injustice To say they don't know how. In memory of Sada Smith, With many others, who slumber, It commenced with but few, Now numbers about five hundred. So, if you want to be reckoned As a faithful member, Always be present On fourth Sunday in September. And when the big day is over Don't turn up your nose Because Bob was to introduce And Ay was to close.

W. H. Childers made a business trip to Lexington Wednesday of this week.



## The Courier



Entered as second class matter, April 7, 1910, at the postoffice at West Liberty, Ky., under act of congress.

Subscription Price \$1.50 a Year Always in Advance

Advertising rate, 35c a column inch each insertion. Legal advertising, 50c a column inch.  
Readers, 10c a line.

Late obituaries, card of thanks, resolutions of respect, etc., 5c a line.

Published every Thursday by  
COURIER PUBLISHING COMPANY  
F. S. Brong .....editor  
Rosco Brong .....business manager

### POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Courier is authorized to announce the following persons as regular nominees of the Democratic party for the offices to be filled at the regular election to be held Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1933:  
For Circuit Judge—Walter Mobley  
For Circuit Court Clerk—J. D. Lykins  
For State Senator—Ervin Turner  
For Representative—C. C. May  
For County Judge—C. P. Henry  
For County Court Clerk—G. I. Fannin  
For Sheriff—W. H. Stacy  
For Jailor—G. W. Blanton  
For Magistrate (dist. 2)—J. B. Wells

We are authorized to announce  
J. B. MAY  
of Woodsbend, as a candidate for member of the Morgan County Board of Education from Division No. 2, subject to the will of the voters at the general election on Nov. 7, 1933.

We are authorized to announce  
J. T. CARPENTER  
of Omer, as a candidate for member of the Morgan County Board of Education from Division No. 2, subject to the will of the voters at the general election on Nov. 7, 1933.

We are authorized to announce  
C. R. HALE  
of Liberty Road, as a candidate for member of the Morgan County Board of Education from Division No. 2, subject to the will of the voters at the general election on Nov. 7, 1933.

### COUNTY AGENT'S COLUMN

#### About The Farm

Many Kentucky farmers use sheep to help control weeds and "filth" in orchard grass seed, bluegrass seed and hay crops. A better quality of seed is produced where sheep are allowed to graze in these crops before they are harvested.

Chickens can be made one of the most important sources of income on most farms. Considering the investment and amount of labor involved, they are one of the most profitable types of livestock. Given intelligent care, they involve less risk than most other farm enterprises, and provide an income every week in the year.

Some means of heating is required for cushaws, squashes, sweet potatoes and other vegetables of this type, even though good storage is provided. They require a temperature of 50 degrees. The best storage temperature for turnips, beets, carrots, cabbage and potatoes is about 40 degrees.

Conditions which cause houseburn are: (1) tobacco which has passed through the yellowing stage and turned brown, or which has been killed by bruising or other injury; (2) a temperature range of 70 to 100 degrees; and (3) a relative humidity in excess of 90 percent. When these three conditions exist 24 to 48 hours, pole sweat or houseburn is almost certain to occur.

Jams are usually made from small fruit. The fruit is cooked with sugar until a soft or jelly like consistency is obtained. The seeds are not removed. Butters are made from large fruits, such as apples, pears, peaches, plums and grapes, which have been cooked and put through a colander or sieve before adding sugar.

#### Quicksand Fair

Public speaking, music, contests, a 4-H club parade and exhibits of livestock, crops, fruits, vegetables, home and school products will feature the annual harvest festival and agricultural fair to be held at the Robinson experiment station at Quicksand in Breathitt county Sept. 28-29. At 1:30 o'clock on the first day, Dr. Frank L. McVey, president of the university of Kentucky, will make an address. Contests listed for that day

include saddle mules and mule teams. At 10 o'clock the second day there will be a big 4-H club parade, representing a large number of clubs in Breathitt and other counties. This contest, sack races for boys and for girls, and in the afternoon the announcement of all winners and the presentation of a banner to the winning 4-H Club.

A large classification has been made for field crops, hogs, chickens, turkeys, eggs, apples and other fruit, potatoes, flowers, vegetables, baked and canned foods, preserves, jams and jellies, textiles, house furnishings, articles, etc.

There will be a complete 4-H club show, in addition to the open classes. Persons interested in making exhibits should write Secretary, Robinson Harvest Festival, Quicksand, Ky.

#### State Tests Fertilizers

As a guarantee to Kentucky farmers that the fertilizers they buy will be as represented, chemists at the agricultural experiment station at Lexington have for more than 48 years been testing all brands of fertilizers sold within the state.

Prof. Henry E. Curtis has been head of the fertilizer department at the Experiment Station for 26 years. Since the present law became effective in 1898 farmers of Kentucky have purchased from \$98,000,000 to \$75,000,000 worth of fertilizers. Chemical analyses of these fertilizers, made under the direction of Prof. Curtis, have saved farmers thousands of dollars through the elimination of misbranded and adulterated products. At the same time this work has not cost the state a dollar, fees collected for making the tests paying the entire expenses of the department.

The department maintains an inspection service for the entire state, samples of fertilizers being gathered and sent to the experiment station where they are analyzed for comparison with the statement made on the tags on the bags.

Prof. Curtis was one of 42 distinguished chemists of the United States and Canada recently honored at a dinner at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago.

#### Poultry Problem

The problem of how to increase the prices of poultry and eggs to parity is one of the most puzzling that face the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Through a series of informal conferences with distributors and producers of poultry and eggs, the special crops section has begun an effort to work out a practical solution.

In value of product, the poultry industry ranks high. The number of eggs sold in the United States in 1929 was nearly two billion dozen, with an aggregate value of \$586,000,000. The number of chickens, exclusive of baby chicks, sold in 1929 was 284 million, with a value of \$262,000,000. The combined total value of poultry and eggs was \$848,000,000.

The industry is unique in that poultry or eggs are produced on more than 5,400,000 of the approximately 6,000,000 farms in the United States. A relatively small number of the chickens are on farms that specialize in poultry. Most of them are in flocks of 200 or fewer. Leading States in production are Iowa, Missouri, California and Texas, in the order named, while California, Iowa, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Ohio lead in the value of eggs sold.

Several factors contribute to the difficulty of improving the poultry and egg situation, according to the adjustment administration officials. Most important they say, is the fact that poultry is produced on such a large number of farms and in all parts of the country. Second is the fact that on all but relatively small number of these farms, poultry is considered a side issue and is often left entirely to the farmer's wife. Third, it is possible for producers to get into and out of poultry and egg production in one season, thus making possible fluctuations of supply and therefore of price. Fourth, there are many thousands of buyers of eggs and poultry, scattered widely over the United States. Fifth, the marketing of poultry and eggs is handled by several groups of middlemen before these commodities reach the consumer.

Sixth, cold storage supplies of eggs and poultry are from 40 to 50 percent greater than a year ago, and no price-raising plan can be effective unless it takes into consideration the factor of cold storage supplies. Poultry and eggs were not included as basic commodities in the agricultural adjustment act, and therefore the production control mechanisms being used on wheat and cotton cannot be applied to them. But unless something is done to correct the situation, the poultry producers may face higher prices for feed and for labor, as well as a higher cost of living, without corresponding increases in the prices of the things they sell. Consequently, the special crops section

of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is now working on the formulation of a poultry program.

## People's Column

### SALES TAX IS NOT RELIEF

West Liberty, Ky., Sept. 18, 1933  
Editor Licking Valley Courier:

Every patriotic American citizen should want relief for the needy people. The days of the survival of the fittest are gone, and our laws should and must protect the rich and the poor alike. Any tax should be levied upon and paid by those most able to pay. Any tax on the necessities of life works a hardship on the poor man, who is only barely able to pay for the absolute necessities of life. At the rate prices are rising on the necessities of life the poor man is not going to be able to provide food and clothing for his family.

Some measure of relief must be passed immediately by our state legislature to care for the suffering of the needy people. Winter months are drawing nearer and there are thousands of people in this state of ours who will be hungry and cold unless suitable relief is provided. I know that a relief measure will be passed, and it will be passed much quicker if our legislators will stop their political wrangling and think of the needy man.

The administration forces of the present legislature have tried to make the people of Kentucky believe that a sales tax on the necessities of life is the only possible way to raise the needed relief funds. They have blinded themselves to the fact that a tax upon necessities is a burden upon the poor people that they are not able to stand.

Oh, yes, they say, we will give the poor people relief money. But what kind of relief is it that hands a poor man a few extra dollars and then taxes everything he buys—and not only that, but everything that other poor men, not fortunate enough to be on the favored list, must buy to live. Why should not this tax be placed upon the luxuries or non-essentials of life, so that it would not be placing a burden upon any class of people, and would be paid by the people most able to pay?

Above everything else, the people of Kentucky need relief. Let us hope and pray that our legislators will get together and pass a relief program that will be a relief to the people needing relief. We do not need more burdens placed upon our people. Continued legislative tangles are costing the people of Kentucky around \$70,000 per month in taxes. Is that relief? To the needy people of this state, let me make this plea. Get in touch with your representative and senator and urge them to pass a speedy relief program. If they belong to the administration forces pledge them your future support if they will support without further delay a relief program that will be a relief and not a burden.

L. L. WILLIAMS

#### METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday school at 9:45 a.m.  
Church services first and third Sundays of each month at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
Young people's division each Sunday evening at 6 p.m.  
Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7 o'clock.

A cordial invitation is extended to everyone. I. J. SCUDDER, pastor

#### BAPTIST CHURCH

Prayer meeting and song service Thursday night at 7:30.  
Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.  
Everybody is invited to attend these services. "Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together."

Subscribe for the Courier.

## Rex Theatre

FRIDAY & SATURDAY NIGHTS  
Sept. 22-23  
PENGUIN POOL MURDER  
With Edna May Oliver & Jas. Gleason  
A swell comedy that everyone should see. And don't forget, Edna May Oliver is the most entertaining person on the screen today.  
Also comedy—"Rosko's Dizzy Date"

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY NIGHTS  
Sept. 26-27  
PROFESSIONAL SWEETHEART  
With Ginger Rogers, Norman Foster, Zasu Pitts, and Frank McHugh  
Ginger Rogers plays Radio Star whose contract makes her live up to her goody-goody radio character of Purity Girl on the Ipsy-Wipsy Wash Cloth Hour. Don't miss this musical comedy of laughs and tears.  
Adm. 15 & 30c. 7:30 P.M.

REX THEATRE

## An Open Letter To Walter E. Mobley By Austin Fields

Mr. Walter E. Mobley  
Democratic Nominee for Circuit Judge  
of 37th Judicial District of Kentucky.

DEAR SIR:

As the nominee of your party for Circuit Judge of your district, you will ask for the suffrage of the people of the district in general and the Democrats in particular. You are entitled to the vote of every Democrat of your district if your record as a Democrat and your past dealings with your fellow men have been such as to warrant that support. The people of your party and your country are also entitled to have a look at that record, and to discuss with you, both publicly and privately, any phase of it that may be questionable.

You are accused of having belied and betrayed every other Democratic nominee for office in your district since the district was created almost ten years ago. In the year 1924, I was the Democratic nominee for Commonwealth's Attorney of the district, and you are accused of not only betraying and belied both me and my Democratic running mate, the Democratic nominee for Judge of the district, but you are also accused of having taken \$300.00 of the Republican campaign fund and using it against us in the November election, thereby helping to bring about our defeat by our Republican opponents. In support of that accusation, we have the word of one who saw that delegation of Republicans call on you at your father's home, and there, within the four walls of your father's barn, saw one of them count out to you the \$300.00 above mentioned, on the head of a barrel. In addition to that, we have the confessions of more than one member of that Republican delegation that this accusation is true, when they were confronted with the fact after the election.

You are also accused of having betrayed and belied both the Democratic nominee for Circuit Judge and the Democratic nominee for Commonwealth's Attorney in the next Judicial election of the district, held in the year 1927, the latter of whom, Henry C. Rose, is your present running mate. In support of this accusation we have the fact that Mr. Rose lost your county to Mr. Yates, his Republican opponent. We have the further fact that a number of your very close personal and political friends in your county openly supported the Republican nominees in that election; and we have some other evidence that will be forthcoming in due season.

You are also accused of having betrayed both W. J. Fields and Judge Andrew Kiser in the recent primary election, in which the former was a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney, and the latter a candidate for State Senator, both of whom were carried by a landslide majority and whom you professed unflinching friendship and loyalty to each of them, and did more than any other man to encourage them both to run. In support of that accusation we have the vote of your county in the primary, which you carried by a landslide majority and which they each carried by a most meager majority, and especially do we have the vote of your own precinct of Sandy Hook, where you reside and have your business, which you carried by a substantial majority but which they each lost overwhelmingly. We also have the knowledge that a number of your most active and intimate supporters in your county, who professed all thru the campaign that they were for both Fields and Kiser, changed at the eleventh hour and threw their support to their political opponents.

You are also accused of now negotiating for a deal with Tom Yates, the Republican opponent of your present Democratic running mate, Henry C. Rose, and of having carried on such negotiations for months past, in an effort to secretly try to bring about the election of Mr. Yates in return for Republican support which you hope to receive from his Republican friends. Of course, it is not to be expected that you will admit the truthfulness of this accusation, and while the record is not yet complete it would seem, from an analysis of the record thus far made, that you have been keeping some secret meeting with Mr. Yates about which you do not want the public to know; and in support of this accusation I submit the following:

Early last spring, as you will remember, I asked for a conference with both you and your father, transmitting my request thru some mutual friends of ours, informing those friends that I had reasons to believe that you were trying to make a deal with Tom Yates. You will also recall that it was late in July before I was able to get that

conference with you and your father and got it then only after some of your friends learned that I was preparing to expose the deal thru the public press and ask my brother to quit the race because he was being betrayed, and asking you to quit because you were the betrayer. You will also recall that when we did finally meet in that conference and I demanded of you that you go to Mr. Yates and sever all political relations with him telling him that whether you won or lost in the primary you would not support him in November, you firmly refused to do so; and only after considerable insistence by others present including one of your kinsmen, did you finally agree to make that call on Mr. Yates, in company with another man who was at the time designated to accompany you, an agreement which you know and which I now know was never kept. You will also recall that you gave as your reason for refusing to have such a conference with Mr. Yates, that you had not had a thing to say to him privately since long before you became a candidate for Judge, and that you feared that your calling on him would militate against your candidacy. But you seemingly did not know, when you gave that reason, which you were making with Mr. Yates, that you had not had a thing to say to him privately since long before you became a candidate for Judge, and that you feared that your calling on him would militate against your candidacy. But you seemingly did not know, when you gave that reason, which you were making with Mr. Yates, that you had not had a thing to say to him privately since long before you became a candidate for Judge, and that you feared that your calling on him would militate against your candidacy.

But you seemingly did not know, when you gave that reason, which you were making with Mr. Yates, that you had not had a thing to say to him privately since long before you became a candidate for Judge, and that you feared that your calling on him would militate against your candidacy. But you seemingly did not know, when you gave that reason, which you were making with Mr. Yates, that you had not had a thing to say to him privately since long before you became a candidate for Judge, and that you feared that your calling on him would militate against your candidacy. But you seemingly did not know, when you gave that reason, which you were making with Mr. Yates, that you had not had a thing to say to him privately since long before you became a candidate for Judge, and that you feared that your calling on him would militate against your candidacy.

Thus, it can be seen readily that the senate acts as a check against too hasty action. Legislation cannot possibly be rushed through the senate without extensive debate unless everybody is in accord as to the need therefor. And if there is such an unanimity of sentiment, the conclusion assuredly is one of which none need have fear.

But consider how the unlimited debate arrangement operates, or may operate, for your good and mine. Take the matter of a declaration of war. The house would receive a message from the President, would refer the matter to a committee, and would have the necessary resolution back before it and act on it possibly within two or three days. Not so in the senate. Its committee might quickly report its findings and recommend passage of the resolution declaring a state of war in existence. Senators, however, who doubted the advisability of the course would not allow precipitate action. Such was the case in the declaration of war against Germany in 1917. There were the "wilful twelve," you will recall. They thought a declaration of war was improper, and they blocked action. In that instance, however, the sentiment of the country was overwhelming and vote was reached more quickly than ordinarily happens.

In the case of the treaty of Versailles and the covenant of the League of Nations, the situation was different. President Wilson recommended ratification of the treaty and adherence to the League. Nevertheless, some of the senators thought the sentiment of the country had not crystallized. Debate proceeded, unlimited debate, it continued for weeks. Newspapers of the country took sides. The country was fully informed, and eventually the proposal to join the League of Nations was so qualified that it was a nullity.

So the senate moves slowly. It wastes a lot of time; of that there can be no doubt. Moreover, at times it appears almost stubborn, because of its apparent do-nothing attitude. Yet therein is strength for the nation and its citizens for the possibility of ill-considered action is eliminated.

Another reason may be mentioned, explanatory of the slow-moving procedure in the senate. Senators are elected by the entire voting population of their state, and for a term of six years. They are not quite as close to the rank and file of the citizens as are the representatives. It was contemplated by the Constitution's framers that they should have more of a national viewpoint. They are United States senators, despite the fact that frequently one of them becomes nothing more than a state senator in his efforts to do things his state or a section of his state desires.

One-third of the senate always has six years to plan for re-election; one-third of the membership need not worry about campaigning for four years, and the remainder faces election two years hence. From this it is to be seen that the election is far enough away for a majority of the senators that they can put aside much of the necessary political fence-building. Not that any of them ever overlook politics. That would be as impossible as a flight to the moon, unless the individual decided to retire voluntarily, but the game of politics in the senate is obviously on the basis of longer range, and statesmanship often dominates.

## Our Government —How It Operates

By William Bruckart

### WHY THE SENATE?

THE senate, through the years, has been termed the greatest deliberative body in the world. That is because its own rules allow unlimited debate. Once a senator is recognized by the presiding officer, he can go on and on with his speech; he can talk about anything he desires to discuss, except to cast aspersions on fellow senators or members of the house, and his statements may not be challenged in a court of law.

Senators are jealous of their prerogatives. They are constantly on watch against any move that threatens to limit debate. Though they appear to waste hours or days, and even weeks, by ceaseless discussion and repetition, every effort has failed to change the basic formula of unlimited debate. And it is well that no change ever has been accomplished, for in that very fact there is a measure of safety for the country that is often forgotten.

Whereas the house of representatives, partly because of its great numbers but more particularly because of the shorter term of members, is quite susceptible to public reaction on whatever public question absorbs attention at the moment, the contrary is generally the case in the senate. I do not mean that the senate goes against the will of the people, or that it stands out against apparent needs of the nation. It is responsive always in the end, but it moves more slowly because traditionally it has given more thorough consideration to every question in an open exchange of views than is ever possible in the house with its larger membership.

Thus, it can be seen readily that the senate acts as a check against too hasty action. Legislation cannot possibly be rushed through the senate without extensive debate unless everybody is in accord as to the need therefor. And if there is such an unanimity of sentiment, the conclusion assuredly is one of which none need have fear.

But consider how the unlimited debate arrangement operates, or may operate, for your good and mine. Take the matter of a declaration of war. The house would receive a message from the President, would refer the matter to a committee, and would have the necessary resolution back before it and act on it possibly within two or three days. Not so in the senate. Its committee might quickly report its findings and recommend passage of the resolution declaring a state of war in existence. Senators, however, who doubted the advisability of the course would not allow precipitate action. Such was the case in the declaration of war against Germany in 1917. There were the "wilful twelve," you will recall. They thought a declaration of war was improper, and they blocked action. In that instance, however, the sentiment of the country was overwhelming and vote was reached more quickly than ordinarily happens.

In the case of the treaty of Versailles and the covenant of the League of Nations, the situation was different. President Wilson recommended ratification of the treaty and adherence to the League. Nevertheless, some of the senators thought the sentiment of the country had not crystallized. Debate proceeded, unlimited debate, it continued for weeks. Newspapers of the country took sides. The country was fully informed, and eventually the proposal to join the League of Nations was so qualified that it was a nullity.

So the senate moves slowly. It wastes a lot of time; of that there can be no doubt. Moreover, at times it appears almost stubborn, because of its apparent do-nothing attitude. Yet therein is strength for the nation and its citizens for the possibility of ill-considered action is eliminated.

Another reason may be mentioned, explanatory of the slow-moving procedure in the senate. Senators are elected by the entire voting population of their state, and for a term of six years. They are not quite as close to the rank and file of the citizens as are the representatives. It was contemplated by the Constitution's framers that they should have more of a national viewpoint. They are United States senators, despite the fact that frequently one of them becomes nothing more than a state senator in his efforts to do things his state or a section of his state desires.

One-third of the senate always has six years to plan for re-election; one-third of the membership need not worry about campaigning for four years, and the remainder faces election two years hence. From this it is to be seen that the election is far enough away for a majority of the senators that they can put aside much of the necessary political fence-building. Not that any of them ever overlook politics. That would be as impossible as a flight to the moon, unless the individual decided to retire voluntarily, but the game of politics in the senate is obviously on the basis of longer range, and statesmanship often dominates.

© 1932, Western Newspaper Union.

#### Mr. Milktoast's Taste

A new definition of a henpecked man is: "One who has lace curtains at the side windows of his coupe."—Portland (Ore.) Journal.

## Commercial Bank

West Liberty, Ky.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....\$ 60,000.00  
RESOURCES, OVER.....\$500,000.00

### THE GROWING BANK

We pay 4 per cent on Time Deposits  
Floyd Arnett, President. T. J. Elam, Vice Pres  
C. K. Stacy, Cashier. J. D. Whiteaker, Vice Pres



# USE KERR'S PERFECTION FLOUR

## Personal

My own hope is, a sun will pierce  
The thickest cloud earth ever stretched

Born, Sept. 17, to Mr. and Mrs.  
James Adams, an eleven pound baby  
boy—Charles C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Maxey of Elk-  
fork spent the week end with Mr. and  
Mrs. Chas. E. Gabbard.

Clarence May and family, of Mt.  
Sterling, visited his parents, Mr. and  
Mrs. Sam May, the week end.

Mrs. W. P. Elam of this place and  
Mrs. Lillie Nickell of Mt. Sterling  
were in Lexington Wednesday.

Mrs. H. B. Tolliver and granddaugh-  
ter Barbara Ray, of Morehead, visited  
relatives in town over the week end.

Lillian, the little granddaughter of  
Jo M. Kendall, is visiting this week  
in the home of Mrs. Parthenia Easter-  
ling, on North Water street.

Misses Josephine and Florence Mc-  
Guire entertained for 6 o'clock dinner  
Monday Rev. and Mrs. I. J. Sessler  
and Prof. and Mrs. Stanley Carpenter.

Mrs. J. T. Wells, Misses Roberta  
and Elizabeth Ann Elam, and Norman  
Elam, of Lexington, came in Saturday  
to attend the annual meeting and visit  
relatives and friends. They returned  
home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlen Murphy enter-  
tained at their home Saturday night.  
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jarvis of Gray-  
son, who were here to attend the an-  
nual meeting at Old Grassy church,  
which held over Sunday.

D. R. Keeton is in Ashland on busi-  
ness this week.

Wanted: To know who are the night  
hawks at West Liberty.

Mrs. Homer Elam and son visited  
her parents at Florress last week.

Mrs. Earl Tredway and Mrs. Lee  
Bayes were in Mt. Sterling Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keyser Sr. and  
son Charles Jr. are in Pikeville this  
week.

Mrs. Rachel White of Middletown,  
Ohio, is visiting Mrs. L. S. Williams  
at Malone.

Mrs. Claude Shouse of Danville is  
visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs.  
J. D. Lykins, here.

Mrs. Newt Cisco of Ashland is visit-  
ing her daughter, Mrs. Luther Blair,  
and family, this week.

Ollie McClain was exhibiting Friday  
a fine string of fish which he had  
caught in the Licking river.

Miss Georgia Mae Lykins went to  
Winchester with her sister, Mrs. H. G.  
Williams, Sunday for a few weeks'  
visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Nickell and  
daughter Mary Katherine, of Middle-  
town, Ohio, spent the week end with  
relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mack and  
daughter and Mrs. W. H. Childers and  
children Ella Ruth and William visit-  
ed Mrs. Childers' parents, Mr. and  
Mrs. R. A. Day, at Marlin, Sunday.

Dr. Ben Nickell and Miles Nickell  
and family returned Monday to their  
home in Oklahoma after a two weeks'  
visit with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Reed  
and other relatives in the county.

Delmer Lacy was in Ashland on  
business Wednesday.

Earl Tredway made a business trip  
to Paintsville Saturday.

W. M. Gardner spent the week end  
with his family at Berea.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Price and family  
were in Mt. Sterling Saturday.

Bill Childers is back on the job  
again after a visit in Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Blair took their  
son William Allen to Berea to attend  
school.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Perry attended  
the annual meeting Sunday at Old  
Grassy.

Mr. and Mrs. Boone Hutchinson and  
mother were visiting in West Liberty  
Sunday.

Judge and Mrs. Wolford and son, of  
Grayson, were at the Cole hotel over  
the week end.

Miss Wilma Harper of Lexington  
was visiting her sister, Mrs. Opa Mc-  
Kenzie, recently.

Mrs. Lou Buskirk and Mrs. Mattie  
Cantrill, of Elkfork, were shopping in  
town Wednesday.

Mrs. D. B. Lacy returned home Fri-  
day after a two weeks' visit with  
relatives in Grayson.

Mary Katherine Nickell of Middle-  
town, Ohio, visited over the week end  
Miss Ethel Mae Keeton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Ratliff and  
Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Lykins visited  
J. F. Lykins at Daysboro last Thurs-  
day.

Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers Allen of Mid-  
dletown, Ohio, visited over the week  
end Mrs. Allen's parents, Mr. and Mrs.  
Ollie McClain.

Mrs. C. W. Mathis and Mrs. Ed  
Cochran and children Mary Elizabeth  
and Jack, and Olive Fannin were in  
Mt. Sterling Saturday.

Mrs. C. K. Stacy, Mrs. W. H. Stacy,  
Mr. and Mrs. Roland Stacy, and Mrs.  
James Perry were in Mt. Sterling on  
Wednesday of last week.

Cox McGuire spent Tuesday with  
George Patton, who is very ill from  
a fall obtained while hanging tobacco  
in the comb of his barn.

Quite a number of West Liberty  
folks attended the annual meeting  
Sunday at Old Grassy. Next annual  
will be at Lytton in Elliott county.

Clyde Reese was called to Seco on  
account of the illness of his sister  
Virginia, who had undergone an opera-  
tion for appendicitis. He was accom-  
panied by Bernard Lacy.

Uncle Jack Davidson of Bowling  
Green, Fla., and Prestonsburg, Ky.,  
who visited the past two weeks with  
Mrs. J. R. Kendall and Miss Sara  
Seitz, has returned to his home at  
Prestonsburg.

**SPECIALS!**  
**GROCERIES**  
Maxwell House Coffee...29c  
Morning Bracer Coffee 20c  
2 lb. box Macaroni...15c  
2 1/2 lb. box Oats...10c  
Quart Jar Mustard...15c  
Ovaltine, for the nerves 50c  
Bottle Caps and Corks for  
canning purposes.

**MEATS**  
Veal Steaks and Chops 25c  
Lamb Chops, lb. ....20c  
Pork Chops, lb. ....20c  
Boneless Cured Ham...25c  
Beef Roast, lb. ....18c  
Fresh Cream Cheese...25c  
Smoked Hams, lb. ....15c

**FRUITS & VEGETABLES**  
Bananas, dozen .....25c  
Oranges, dozen .....25c  
Lemons, dozen .....35c  
White Onions, lb. ....7c  
Sweet Potatoes, bushel...1c

**HOME CASH GROCERY  
AND MEAT MARKET**  
NORMAN C. GULLETT, Mgr.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Childers were  
in Mt. Sterling Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Bayes and daugh-  
ter Lena spent Monday in Magoffin  
and Johnson counties.

**Family Reunion**  
Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Lykins had a  
reunion Sunday. Present were Mrs.  
Jim Lykins, Mrs. Anna Harmon, Mr.  
and Mrs. Wannie Lykins and family,  
Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Gibson and family,  
Mr. and Mrs. Rollie Lykins and fam-  
ily, and Mr. and Mrs. Green Williams  
and family, of Winchester. They all  
enjoyed themselves fine and hope to  
meet again there soon.

Read the Courier for home news.



**THE Remington  
Portable  
Smallest  
Lightest  
Strongest**

of any standard, four-row key-  
board typewriter.  
Only 4 inches high in its carry-  
ing case  
Carries its own desk  
Takes long envelope  
Paragraph key for indenting  
paragraphs  
Moulded, stream-line body  
Several smart color combina-  
tions  
Complete visibility of writing  
line  
The typewriter for home,  
school and traveling use.

COURIER PUBLISHING CO.

**WASHER PRICES**

**GOING UP  
BUY NOW**

**WHILE YOU CAN  
STILL GET A  
MAYTAG  
FOR AS LITTLE AS**



The Maytag always has been  
—always will be a fine wash-  
er. But you may never again  
be offered Maytag quality at  
today's low prices. It is the  
soundest economy to buy  
your Maytag now. Visit the  
Maytag showroom. Choose  
your washer at today's prices.  
The Maytag Company  
Manufacturers  
Founded 1893 NEWTON, IOWA  
10-24-33

**Alonzo Pelfrey**  
PHONE 24-38-11  
West Liberty, Kentucky

LOW PRICES ON ALL MAYTAGS  
EQUIPPED WITH GASOLINE MULTI-MOTOR

## Our Government —How It Operates

By William Bruckart

### ARMY AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS

THROUGH all of history, people  
have enjoyed, even have been  
thrilled by the sight of marching men.  
It reflects an inbred love for perfec-  
tion. The deft execution of orders,  
the snap of obedience to commands,  
excites admiration everywhere.

To accomplish this perfection, how-  
ever, requires imagination as well as  
skill, knowledge as well as discipline.  
There has to be something done be-  
sides handing a man the drab uniform  
of the army or the blue of the navy  
to make a soldier or a sailor.

All of this is headed up in divisions  
in the War department for the army  
and in the Navy department for the  
navy and the marine corps. Some-  
body has to accept responsibility as  
well as exercise authority. So the gen-  
eral staff of the army and the general  
board of the navy operate to maintain  
the standard of the services under  
their jurisdiction.

It is obvious that administration  
of the national defense arms requires  
more than the training of men to  
march, to click their heels, to salute,  
to fire their small arms or their ma-  
chine guns or their greater weapons.  
They have to have supplies, food,  
munitions and material, transport for  
the army, unexcelled ships for the  
navy, airplanes for each. Records  
have to be kept, legal questions have  
to be answered, and engineering prob-  
lems have to be solved. And so there  
is in each department offices in gen-  
eral control of each whose job is to  
see that all operations are co-ordi-  
nated within that service and that  
there is uniform development in ac-  
cordance with policies promulgated by  
congress and within the supply of  
money which congress appropriated  
for the work. They have duties so  
many and so varied that an enumera-  
tion of them is impossible in these  
columns, but they may be accurately  
summarized in the one phrase that  
they are designed to provide protec-  
tion for the nation on an efficient  
basis.

The army and navy look after the  
welfare of their respective personnel  
to a far greater extent than ever has  
obtained in the management of civil-  
ian organizations. The men who make  
up the army, the navy and the marine  
corps receive most complete medical  
attention from men of standing in the  
medical professions but who have  
made the service a career.

They even have their morals guard-  
ed as far as is possible and the spir-  
itual side of administration is in the  
hands of conscientious and sincere  
chaplains.

There is probably no more com-  
plete general hospitals than those pro-  
vided for the service members and,  
since the World war, for the use of  
veterans. The Naval hospital and Wal-  
ter Reed General hospital, both in  
the Capital city, are examples, and  
it is the belief of professional men  
that treatment in these service hospi-  
tals is hardly excelled except in a  
very limited number of institutions  
in all the world.

And that limited number, be it said,  
are institutions directing their efforts  
along specific, as distinguished from  
general, lines.

While thorough consideration and  
precision of action is being discussed,  
it is well to call attention to the high  
degree of excellence which the serv-  
ices demand in the supplies they buy.  
As an instance of this, the War de-  
partment buys its annual stock of  
pneumatic and solid automobile tires  
on contract. Before that contract is  
awarded, the utmost in testing is done.  
That is not all; after the contract is  
awarded, representatives of the army  
are stationed in the plant where those  
tires are made, and any variation  
from the original specifications will  
not be tolerated.

It is the same with the navy and  
the marine corps. When specifications  
are drawn even for the smallest piece  
of machinery, the requirements are  
specific and they are rigidly enforced.  
Certainly, the government gets its  
money's worth in purchases by the  
military services.

Turn to the corps of engineers of  
the army: It is conceded everywhere  
that when those officers make a sur-  
vey or draw plans, the results are  
about as bombproof as it is possible  
to make them. The insignia of the  
corps of engineers on a bridge al-  
ways makes me feel that the job was  
done on a basis of perpetual life, for  
flimsy construction is not known in  
their training.

The corps of engineers probably is  
closer to the average section or com-  
munity during peace time than is  
any other phase of the army or the  
navy except as the services embrace  
enlisted men or officers from every  
part of the country. For when the  
government has river or harbor work  
to do, it is the army engineers to  
whom the job is first assigned. They  
make the surveys and draw the plans,  
and the board of engineers reports  
to congress. If the program is prac-  
ticable and the expense is thought  
to be warranted, an appropriation is  
made and the engineer officers look  
after the rest.

They see that the contractor does  
his job in accordance with the skill  
and the technique and the soundness  
which those officers have been taught  
as fundamental.

© 1932. Western Newspaper Union.

## Our Government —How It Operates

By William Bruckart

### NATIONAL DEFENSE

SINCE the Armistice ended hostilities  
in that cataclysmic eruption known  
as the World war, enormous strides  
have been taken among nations to pre-  
serve the peace. The movement has  
exemplified itself in many different  
ways and with varying shades of opin-  
ion shown, from the type of citizen  
desiring to lie still and play dead on  
through the list to those fostering the  
belief that only the greatest army and  
the greatest navy can be expected to  
assure permanent peace for our  
country.

Fortunately for the nation, there is  
only a negligible number of those who  
are willing to chance the future of  
their homeland without an army or a  
navy. All of the advocates of peace  
contemplate a system of national de-  
fense of some kind, and advocate it in  
a size according to their light. But  
the point is that, desiring peace as we  
do, our desires cannot govern what  
course or policy some other govern-  
ment may elect to follow.

I believe it is safe to say that now  
as never before the average citizen  
is acquainted with the need for na-  
tional defense and the way that need  
it met. Programs have been worked  
out since the World war ended that  
are predicated on a more general  
knowledge by every one of what con-  
stitutes the needs of the army and  
the navy in a condition of crisis. Al-  
though the two services are skeleton-  
ized now, should the emergency arise  
it is correct to state that a million  
men can spring to arms over night,  
and it seems that the number prob-  
ably would be three times that if the  
carefully arranged plans may be judged  
properly by the layman.

While it is necessary that a great  
deal of the planning by the army and  
navy is done in secret and must re-  
main so for the obvious reason that  
any nation learning of them is able to  
map counter methods, it can be stated  
that officers of the army and the navy  
constantly are engaged in study of  
theoretical attacks and defense. The  
Army War college and the Naval War  
college are the higher institutions of  
learning, so to speak, where the off-  
icers delve into the more intricate  
problems of war tactics, where they  
deal in theory and figure out what  
would happen in practice, and from  
these eventuate war plans which, let  
us hope, it never will be necessary  
to use.

These plans, of course, cannot be  
said to represent our national defense  
policy. That is a question which the  
President, as commander in chief of  
the army and navy, works out jointly  
with congress. The legislative branch  
obviously has the final say whether  
we will have a big navy or a small  
one, and whether the army will num-  
ber 118,000 enlisted men and 12,000  
officers or more or less. From this it  
is seen that the system of national de-  
fense is one of fact and not of theory,  
for it is, true to American tradition,  
left in the hands of the representatives  
of the people.

Aside from the determination of  
policy, however, administration of the  
army and the navy constitutes a tre-  
mendous business. There is, of course,  
an independent department for each,  
and each has a cabinet member at its  
head. But the cabinet members are  
civilians, more often than not, without  
military or naval training.

Consequently, one has to drop down  
the ranks a step to find the men who  
actually command the regular army  
and the navy, with its marine corps  
arm.

So we find in the War department,  
a general staff, and we find in the  
Navy department, a general board.  
Each functions to a greater or less  
extent as a board of directors for the  
service it represents, and each is domi-  
nant in its own bailiwick, for it is  
from these two groups that the actual  
direction issues for the respective  
services. Under each exists the indi-  
vidual control that is necessary al-  
ways in administration and the num-  
ber of those individuals expands as  
the power exercised by each one de-  
creases, even to the rank of cor-  
poral.

In conjunction with the army, the  
navy and the marine corps, there is  
that recently developed, but highly  
necessary, aviation service. Aviation  
has become so important in the sys-  
tem of national defense that congress  
has seen fit to create the post of as-  
sistant secretary of air in both War  
and Navy departments. While their  
primary function obviously is that of  
promoting an efficient air service in  
each branch, the air division does  
more; it is constantly fostering de-  
velopment of civil aeronautics, and  
it is working constantly with com-  
mercial interests engaged in produc-  
tion and use of airplanes in commercial  
lines.

The air services of the army, the  
navy and the marine corps, therefore,  
are carrying a tremendous influence  
into the field of air transportation in  
these days of peace. Highly trained  
men from the services are going into  
private life, day after day, to devote  
their skill and their time and attention  
to further air transportation. It is  
not meant that the army, navy and  
marine corps are losing all of their  
good men, but they are losing some of  
them, yet replacements are made with-  
out difficulty and the nation gains  
from the exchange.

© 1932. Western Newspaper Union.

**DEATH TO RATS  
TRIPLE XXX TRIPLE  
RAT and MOUSE  
EMBALMER**  
GUARANTEED SURE-KILLER  
Scientific Process. Leaves No Odor.  
1/4 lb. 25c. 1/2 lb. 40c. 1 lb. 75c  
Sold At  
**ARNETT'S DRUG STORE**  
West Liberty, Ky.  
Mfd. by Boden Laboratories, Louisville, Ky.

**NOTICE**  
MOREHEAD AND NORTH FORK  
RAILROAD COMPANY hereby gives  
notice that on September 12, 1933, it  
met with the Interstate Commerce  
Commission at Washington, D. C., its  
application for a certificate that the  
present and future public convenience  
and necessity permit the abandonment  
of that part of its railroad ex-  
tending from a point four miles south-  
east of Morehead to Redwine, a dis-  
tance of 20.219 miles, all in Rowan  
and Morgan counties, Kentucky.

**MEMBER OF THE N.R.A. WE DO OUR PART**  
**SAVE**  
**YOU SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU BUY AT THE  
EXCHANGE CLOTHING STORE**  
2 lb. Quilt Battings, each .....39c  
Fast Color Prints, yard .....12 1/2c  
36 inch Heavy Outing Flannel, yard .....12 1/2c  
Children's Underwear 39c and up.  
Men's Work Socks, pair .....10c  
Men's Dress Shirts, 59c and up.  
Ladies' Print Dresses .....59c  
Ladies' Cotton Hose, 2 pairs for .....25c  
Men's Overalls, 79c and up.  
Men's Work Shirts, 39c and up.  
Men's and Boys' Dress Caps .....49c  
Woven Rag Rugs, 18x30 inches, each .....10c  
Ladies' Rayon Hose, pair .....19c  
Quilt Lining, yard .....7 1/2c  
Heavy LL Muslin, 10 yards for .....\$1.00  
40 inch AA Heavy Muslin, 10 yards for .....1.25  
Children's Rain Coats, each .....1.00  
Men's Felt Hats, each .....1.00  
**L. L. WILLIAMS, Owner**  
**The Exchange Clothing Store**  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS**  
East of Courthouse West Liberty, Kentucky

**MORGAN COUNTY  
NATIONAL BANK**  
Cannel City, Kentucky  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....\$50,000.00  
"HONOR ROLL BANK"  
We pay 4 per cent on Time Deposits  
Custer Jones, President. Joe C. Stamper, Vice Pres.  
Bertha J. Leslie, Cashier



## HEARD AROUND THE CORNER

### WELLS HILL

The Licking River school with Henry Wells as teacher visited the Wells Hill school Friday. Mrs. Dora Byrd is teacher here. A spelling match was held in the forenoon. Wells Hill won in the spelling match. Games were played in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. West, Mrs. Coy Davis, Mrs. Joe Carpenter, Mrs. W. H. Wells, Mrs. Mona Wells, Mrs. Ray Wells, Mrs. Mort Neal, Mrs. Taylor May, Mrs. Emmet Adams, Emma Spurlin, Louise Wells, Carrie Adams, Charles Caskey, Marie Brown, Martha, Leona, Frank, Richard, and Lester West, visited the Wells Hill school Friday.

Mrs. J. D. Wells is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Estill Byrd, at Grear.

Mrs. Coiza Helton was in West Liberty Monday having dental work done.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cantrill of Sand Lick are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Emmet Adams.

Mrs. Buford Wells visited a few days last week with her parents at Eckhart.

### LICK BRANCH

Sept. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie Marks of Ohio visited this week his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Isom.

Ben Keeton of this place went last week to Circleville, Ohio, to visit relatives and work a while.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ison and family, of this place, left Saturday for Ashland and Pine Grove, Ohio, to visit friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Trimble and Misses Verna Trimble and Florence Trimble attended church at Lenox last Sunday.

Mrs. A. C. Riggsby and family, who had been visiting at Ashland the past week, returned home Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Walsh of this place had business at West Liberty Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Conley and little son Clifford, of Mina, visited over Saturday night and Sunday his aunt.

Mrs. Belle Ison.

Ben Keeton of this place was visiting at Lenox Saturday and Sunday.

Tom Keeton of this place, who had been visiting relatives at Martel, O., the past week, returned home Tuesday.

Burnie Litteral of this place left last week for Ohio to cut corn.

Mrs. Sena Whitl and her daughter Mary, of Elkfork, attended church Sunday and were guests of Mrs. Belle Ison.

Boyd Adkins of near Lenox moved his cane mill Saturday to Harlan Cassady's farm to begin making sorghum.

Good luck to the Courier.

TRAPPER

### HAZEL GREEN

Sept. 18.—Earl and Everett Miller left a few days ago to enter school at the university of Kentucky at Lexington.

Raymond Tibbs, who was seriously hurt on the head when he jumped from a moving truck, is reported to be slowly improving.

Maurine McClure of Sellers visited Mr. and Mrs. Scott McClure a few days last week.

Misses Lennis Arnett and Esther Hurst spent the week end with friends at West Liberty.

Mrs. Rosa Conley and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wobbe, of Louisville, spent the week end with Mrs. Ella Coldiron.

School at Hazel Green Academy opened Sept. 5 and is progressing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Bach of Lexington were in town Sunday.

Courtney Combs of Owensboro spent the week end here.

Lillian McLin left the first of the week to visit her sister, Mrs. Allen Huber, in Frankfort, Indiana. From there she plans to go to the Century of Progress exposition at Chicago.

Mrs. Elmer G. Howard and little son Gerald, of White Oak, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. McLin, recently.

Bruck Howard of Royalton was in town last week.

Paul Lacy of White Oak visited friends here recently.

Albert Pieratt, who was very unexpectedly shot in the neck late Saturday afternoon, was rushed to the Bach hospital at Jackson. His condition is reported to be serious. His many friends hope that he will soon be much improved.

Mrs. Ella Coldiron and daughters Leona, Mrs. Taylor Center, and Mrs. Deway Rose attended the Asbury reunion at Stillwater Sunday.

Mrs. Reva Howard and son Junior were called to Paintsville Sept. 17 to see Lawrence Howard, who is in the hospital there.

### GRASSY CREEK

Sept. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Mack McKenzie and Miss Emma Day have gone to Georgia for a short visit.

W. C. Nickell spent Wednesday night with J. M. Gevedon.

Miss Justine Gevedon, who had been visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Gevedon, at Nickell, has returned home.

Several people from here attended the annual meeting at Mize.

Miss Ruby Nickell is visiting her sister, Mrs. Carl Proffitt, at Ashland. Saturday night and Sunday is regular church time at Grassy Lick. Everybody welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Hagar Ray and Miss Katherine Tipton visited Mr. and Mrs. Ova Amyx over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McKinney and family, of Morehead, visited relatives in Grassy over the week end.

### FLORESSES

Sept. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Allie Amyx and children Nellie, Curtis, and Ruth, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cox and daughters Cora Belle, Maxine, and Edna, and Floyd Lewis motored to Campton Sunday and ate dinner with Mr. Cox's sister, Mrs. C. C. Osborne, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Williams of Dingus passed thru this section Sunday on the way to Forest to see Mrs. Williams' father, who is not expected to live long.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Ross visited over the week end their daughter at Van Lear.

Ed Elam attended the annual meeting at Grassy Sunday. Molasses making and coal digging seem to be the main occupations in this section.

Mrs. J. K. Bolin visited last week her daughter, Mrs. Jas. Templeton.

Deward Templeton, who had been in a hospital at Lexington, returned home one day last week much improved.

US TWO

### LOGVILLE

Sept. 19.—School is progressing here with Miss Gladys Short as teacher.

Tobacco cutting is the order of the day.

The sorghum mill owners are now beginning to arrange to set their machinery to work.

The stove mill on Trace fork has suspended operations for a few days. Sanford Williams is on the sick list. Dewey Elam and George Elam made a business trip to West Liberty on Monday.

It looks like the governor called the legislature together in order that they could get to tell each other of their victories and defeats in the recent primary. If the legislature wants to help Kentucky, let it adjourn immediately and go home, for the people are taxed till they are burdened down, and they want the burden lessened instead of made worse. The writer does not pose as a prophet, but if the state raises the three million dollars and secures the federal funds for relief it will be a bad precedent, for it will be nothing less than an incentive for idleness and loafing. Men will say, no use to work, the government won't let us starve, and then politics and political favors thousands of men will get relief who do not need it. If only those who really need the relief were permitted to work or receive relief it would be all right, but thru the corruption of politics many good reforms are made corrupt. SPIRIT OF HOPE

### ELKFORK

Sept. 18.—Born, Sept. 3, to Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Whitl, a fine girl—Ruth.

Mrs. D. C. Adkins and son Benmie left Sunday for Morehead to visit Mrs. Adkins' brother, Roscoe Hutchinson, and family.

Mrs. Carl Williams left Monday for Morehead to attend college.

Sara Skaggs and Joy Wheeler, of Blaine, spent the last of the week with Joy's sister, Mrs. Clyde Hutchinson, who is teaching school at Laurel Fork.

Mrs. Steve Keeton, who had been at Ashland and Portsmouth visiting her children and taking medical treatment, returned home Saturday much improved.

Mrs. W. R. Fannin visited the week end her sister, Martha Day, and attended the memorial meeting at the Skaggs cemetery.

Buck Keeton, who is working at Ashland, motored in Saturday to visit his family. He returned Sunday accompanied by his wife and children.

Mrs. Allie Belle Fairchild and son and daughter Kenneth and Ella, of Pomp, attended the memorial meeting at the Skaggs cemetery Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bayes of Roscoe visited Mr. and Mrs. Amos Skaggs and attended the memorial meeting.

Jewel Wheeler left Saturday to attend school at Morehead.

Roscoe Skaggs of Sandy was here Monday on business.

O. L. Pelfrey and C. F. Hutchinson were at West Liberty Tuesday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Whitl and his daughter, Mrs. Donald Galligan, all of Ashland, visited here Saturday.

TRUE FRIEND

### YOCUM

Sept. 18.—W. D. McGuire is visiting his brother, Burns McGuire, here.

Our school is progressing nicely with Miss Eura Potter as teacher.

R. B. McGuire and Ollie McGuire attended the annual meeting at Old Grassy the week end.

Mrs. Edie Lewis returned home Friday from a few days' visit with relatives at Clearfield.

Josie Hurley attended church at Lickfork Friday night.

A large crowd attended church here Sunday. Rev. Sam Whitl preached.

People here are busy housing tobacco.

VIOLET

### FLAT WOODS

Sept. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Mart Robison and Mr. and Mrs. Debush, of Goad Ridge, were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Robison.

Jesse Cox, who is working in Middletown, Ohio, spent Thursday night with home folks.

Miss Myrtle Osborne is visiting her brother, Garland Osborne, and family, in Ashland.

Several persons from here attended the revival meeting at Bearwallow, conducted by Rev. Fleming of Ashland.

Mr. and Mrs. Zack Ratliff visited relatives at Goad Ridge last week.

Sherman Robison was at Goad Ridge on business Friday.

UNCLE ZIP

### MAYTOWN and NANNIE

Sept. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Dan Nickell of Dayton, Ohio, are visiting Mrs. Nickell's sister, Mrs. J. B. Murphy, and family.

Mrs. Virgil Murphy and daughter, of Sharpsburg, attended the funeral of their nephew and cousin, Walter Jackson.

Miss Lillian Murphy left Sept. 11 to enter college at Winchester.

Several persons from Maytown and Nannie attended the annual meeting at Old Grassy Sunday.

Miss Mae Matton of Middletown, O., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Hatton, at Maytown.

Mr. and Mrs. Cap Howerton of Clearfield spent Saturday night with Mrs. Addie Cox and attended the annual meeting.

### BONNY

Sept. 18.—Roy Fugett of Hazard was calling on friends here Saturday night and Sunday.

Jane Berline spent Friday with her sister, who is staying with Mrs. Zoma May.

Asa Pieratt, who had been in Middletown in search of work, returned home last week.

Misses Irene and Golda Pieratt entertained at their home Sunday afternoon Nola and Anna Blankenship, Woodrow Barber, Drexel Vest, Roy Fugett, Buster Armstrong, and Denzil McClure.

Several persons from here attended the annual meeting at Old Grassy on Sunday.

Wedding bells have been ringing at Old Bonny once more. Miss Martha Ross and Corbet Vance were united in marriage Saturday evening at 2 o'clock. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chess Ross of this place.

The groom is the son of Sam Vance of Carter. The writer wishes them a long and happy life.

Miss Mildred Henry, who is teaching school here, spent the week end with home folks at Salyersville.

Susie and Elsie Mann of Dan spent the week end with their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Vest here.

J. D. Oakley of Middletown, O., is visiting his wife and family at Carter and Bonny.

BLUE BELLE

### JEPHTHA

Sept. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Ova Sparks visited Mr. and Mrs. Curt Montgomery a Grayfox Saturday night.

Mrs. Frances Ferguson was on Grassy last week helping to prepare for the annual meeting.

Ben Bolen Jr. is in Johnson county on business this week.

A large crowd attended the memorial meetings at the Skaggs and Day cemeteries Sunday. Elders H. D. Lucile of Lucile, W. J. and D. W. Beulheimer and A. C. Bradley, of Dingus, and R. H. Ferguson of Jephtha preached.

Arthur and Florence Fraley, Marion Day, and Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Fannin, of Portsmouth, Ohio, visited here and attended the meeting the week end.

Mrs. W. J. Stidham and Miss Susan Ferguson were at Relief last week at the bedside of their sister, Mrs. Addie Ferguson, who has pneumonia. They returned Saturday. Their mother, Mrs. Nannie Ferguson, is now waiting on her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Day have returned from Sciotoville, O., having been called there on account of the serious illness of their daughter, Mrs. Ezra Williams.

Ora Bolen has moved to Prof. Oscar Pelfrey's farm on the head of Lick branch.

One more item.

Fills this space;

It is of faith,

That it might be by grace. SLAB

## Our Government—How It Operates

By William Bruckart

### HOW CONGRESS FUNCTIONS

THE galleries for visitors in the chambers of the senate and the house are situated so as to give the maximum view for everyone, but that necessitated placing them on a level quite above the floor where the senators or the representatives have their seats. That circumstance does not always permit a proper understanding of debate. Many visitors go away from the Capital, therefore, with an impression that enactment of legislation is far too complex and intricate for the mind of the lay person to comprehend.

It is unfortunate that this condition prevails, but it is not the only reason why those seeing the house or the senate in session for the first time fail to understand what is happening. They see only a part of the whole picture of the legislative function. They lack a knowledge of the rules of the game, and they are not conversant with what has gone before.

The house and senate are on a par in dealing with the bulk of the laws that go on our statute books, but each body has certain functions reserved to it and with which the other one has, and can have, no concern. The house, by direction of the Constitution must originate all laws that raise revenue, those that tax you and me, and it also must start all laws—they are bills while in the legislative machinery—making appropriations of public moneys. The senate could start them, of course, but would not mean anything. The senate, however, was given certain specific duties by the Constitution also. No treaties with foreign nations are operative until approved by the senate. It likewise has the final say-so respecting nearly all appointments to office made by the President.

It was suggested above that if the visitor wanted to see the start of the talking picture, he would have to attend another theater. That other theater is the committee room. There are 47 of these committees in the house and 34 in the senate. They are permanent committees. Special committees are constantly being named to do a specific job not readily susceptible of being handled by one of the standing committees, such as an investigation. In these committees is where the bulk of the work is done; where the grain is threshed.

The regular and usual procedure, therefore, is that a representative will introduce a bill in the house, or a senator will introduce one in the senate. Frequently, the same text of a measure will appear simultaneously in each body. The rules provide for reference of the bill to the committee having jurisdiction. The committee has a regular meeting day; the new bill is taken up, usually with only members of the committee present, and it is talked over informally. If it is of great consequence the committee will order that hearings be held so that those favoring the proposed law may state its merits and those opposed to it may voice their opposition and point out weaknesses in the bill. Sometimes these hearings will continue day after day over several weeks.

As a general rule, a witness before a committee will be allowed to tell his story, to state his views, without interruption. When his statement is finished, however, the committee members have their fling. Questions are not always designed to be fair, nor are they always aimed to bring out things which the witness desires to admit. It all depends on whether the committee member views the subject from the same angle. In consequence, the stenographic record of testimony that always is taken sometimes makes literature akin to comedy, for witnesses have a tendency to go too far; to leave themselves vulnerable to opposition criticism by overlooking weaknesses in their own statements, or by deliberate misrepresentation of facts.

Having taken all of the testimony that is offered, the committee again works behind closed doors. Not being under the necessity to watch out for the political effect of what they say, they talk frankly about the proposition before them, and reach an agreement, sometimes informally, sometimes by a record vote, as to the course they will follow. In most cases, the bill as it was sent to the committee needs correcting. Amendments to accomplish the purposes desired are drafted, with the advice of experts employed by the house and senate for that purpose, and in final form, if the majority of the committee so votes, the bill is ordered to be "reported to the house with the recommendation that the bill do pass," or to the senate, if it be a senate committee.

The fact that the bill has been sent back to the house or to the senate by one of its committees does not mean that it ever will see the light of day, figuratively speaking. Indeed, the chances are about 50-50 that it never will receive attention in the senate and they are about ten to one that nothing more will be heard of it if it was reported in the house by a committee of that body. Each house has a "calendar of business," and when a bill is reported, its members and title is entered on that calendar, there to wait further attention, or possibly death because of adjournment of congress.

### RECALLS SCARIEST EXPERIENCE

Uncle Jimmy Adams, of near West Liberty, celebrated the ninety-first anniversary of his birth on Sunday, Sept. 17. Mr. Adams was a member of the Confederate army during the Civil war. When asked a few days ago to tell of his most blood-curdling experience during the war, Mr. Adams said:

"The scariest experience I had during the war occurred one day when the Confederate and Union armies were fighting within twenty yards of each other. From where I stood I could look up and down the lines and see men falling on every side like leaves in an autumn wind. Across the lines I could see my brother, fighting for the Union.

"Suddenly, a ball struck a soldier near me and he fell, screaming like a wounded horse. As they carried him off the field I took a solemn vow that if I fell victim to a bullet I would do my best to keep from screaming.

"Just about that time I spied an enemy soldier hiding behind a tree about ten yards away from me, preparing to fire on one of my buddies, who didn't see him. I drew aim on one of his legs, hoping to put him out of commission before he could do any damage. But before I could fire, he caught me, drew quick aim, and fired. The ball clipped a lock of hair off the back of my neck. I fired then, but failed to wound him."

As the aged veteran paused for breath, his eyes lit up again with battle fire and his breath came fast, as his mind traveled back to that tense moment of long ago. He continued:

"My face was streaked with sweat as we stood there in the noonday sun, shooting it out to the death, with the odds heavily on his side, for he stood behind a tree. I was busy ramming another load into my gun when he fired again. The ball singed my whiskers. By this time I was loaded and determined to make this shot tell, for it was liable to be my last. I took careful aim at one of his legs, which was all I could see of him, and fired. I never knew whether I wounded him or not, for about that time his gun belched smoke. It seemed as tho a red-hot poker burnt thru my neck and the earth came up and knocked me down.

"When I regained consciousness, the first thing I asked the boys who had carried me off the field was, 'Did I

yell?' One sunburned fellow in tattered gray screwed up his face in a grin and said, 'Yeh, you yelled.'"

Mr. Adams enjoys good health for one of his advanced years and may be seen about town occasionally, talking over old times with his friends.

CHASE MCCLURE

### SEWING CIRCLE MEETS

Cammel City, Sept. 19.—The Ladies' Sewing Circle of the Church of God held its regular meeting Friday, Sept. 15, at the home of Mrs. M. H. Ferguson. The meeting was opened by singing "Nearer My God to Thee" and "The Old Rugged Cross." The president, Mrs. J. D. Benton, presided and gave the devotional. Mrs. Herbert Elam offered prayer. Mrs. G. E. Nickell was in charge of the music. The secretary, Mrs. M. H. Ferguson, read the minutes of the preceding meeting, and the treasurer, Mrs. G. E. Nickell, called the roll. The hostess, assisted by Miss Jewel Haney, served delightful refreshments of cakes and lemonade. The afternoon was enjoyed by all.

Members present were Mrs. Rissio Lykins, Mrs. G. E. Nickell, Mrs. J. W. Benton, Mrs. W. T. Stamper, Mrs. J. D. Benton, Mrs. Herbert Elam, and Mrs. M. H. Ferguson.

Visitors were Mrs. D. N. Haney, Mrs. Howard Bach, Mrs. Lou Watson, Mrs. Victor Stamper, Mrs. Homer Haney, Miss Gladys Benton, Miss Jewel Haney, and Miss Wilma Benton.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Rissio Lykins on Sept. 20.

A MEMBER

### Ancient Tombstones Erected

Twenty-five tombstones dating from the Middle ages, which were discovered in a subterranean passage under the Jewish cemetery in Worms, have been set up in the cemetery itself.

## Renew Your Health By Purification

Any physician will tell you that "Perfect Purification of the System is Nature's Foundation of Perfect Health." Why not rid yourself of chronic ailments that are undermining your vitality? Purify your entire system by taking a thorough course of Calotabs—once or twice a week for several weeks—and see how Nature rewards you with health.

Calotabs purify the blood by activating the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels. In 10 cts. and 35 cts. packages. All dealers. (Adv.)

## Wake Up Your Liver Bile—Without Calomel

### And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Rarin' to Go

If you feel sour and sunk and the world looks punk, don't swallow a lot of salts, mineral water, oil, laxative candy or chewing gum and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine.

For they can't do it. They only move the bowels and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The reason for your down-and-out feeling is your liver. It should pour out two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels daily.

If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul, skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel down and out. Your whole system is poisoned.

It takes those good old CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get these two pounds of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up." They contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts, amazing when it comes to making the bile flow freely.

But don't ask for liver pills. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red label. Resist a substitute. 25c at all stores. © 1931, C. M. Co.

## TASTY CEREAL CONFECTIONS

By BARBARA B. BROOKS

THE ground is all laid for a real treat for yourself and your family once you have realized what delicious cakes, cookies and candies can be made with the ready-to-eat cereals that have become such a standard feature of the American breakfast table.

Corn flakes, bran, and other cereals, form the base of a wide variety of tasty—and healthful—confections that are easily and economically prepared in the home. Bran, for instance, besides the zesty flavor it imparts, has the virtue of providing the added bulk or fiber our systems need in these days when we exist so largely on highly refined foods.

### Corn Flake Macaroons

2 egg whites  
1 cup sugar  
2 cups corn flakes  
½ cup nut meats  
1 cup cocoanut  
½ teaspoon vanilla extract  
Beat egg whites until they are stiff enough to hold their shape but not until they lose their shiny appearance. Fold in sugar carefully. Fold in corn flakes, nut meats and cocoanut. Add vanilla. Drop on a well greased baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) about 15 to 20 minutes. Remove pans from oven, place on damp towel and remove macaroons immediately with a spatula or sharp knife. If macaroons become hardened to pan, they may be put in the oven for a few minutes to soften. Yield: 1½ dozen.

### Butterscotch Refrigerator Cookies

1½ cups butter  
2 cups brown sugar  
2 eggs (well beaten)  
1 cup bran  
3 cups flour  
2 teaspoons baking powder  
Cream the butter and add the sugar, eggs and bran. Mix well. Sift the flour with the baking powder and add to first mixture. Shape into roll and store in refrigerator. When needed, slice thin and bake on cookie sheet in hot oven (325°F.) for about 12

minutes. Yield: 8 dozen cookies 2 inches in diameter.

### Bran Fudge Squares

4 squares chocolate  
¼ cup butter  
2 eggs  
1 cup sugar  
½ cup flour  
½ cup bran  
½ cup nut meats